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BY L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

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MISCELLANEOUS.

[From Chamber's Edinburg Review.]

A Night in Lapland.

The short but glorious summer of Lapland was drawing to a close, and I remembered with regret that the hour of my departure from Kublitz was at hand. Kublitz is a place little known. It lies in Swedish Lapland, about a hundred and fifty miles beyond the extreme limits of Norway; and its silvery river and emerald pastures are surrounded by the farstretch-moorlands, of which by far the greater portion of the country exists.

And the people? I never met a young face or an old one among these simple folks that had not a pleasant smile for the stranger; I never went into a Lapland hut without finding a kindly welcome, for my worthy little hosts would bustle to fill the biggest bowl with milk, and the largest basket with berries, and to produce great piles of "smolk" and dried fish from the sea coast, and, luxury unparalleled, perhaps even a great black loaf brought all the way from Norway, (for Lapland has no bread,) to do honor to the foreign guest. How could I help growing fond of these queer, elfin-looking, soft-hearted people?

The village of Kublitz was built of green bough and wattles, the post alone which supported each cottage being of pine timber. In fact, the huts were not cottages—they were leafy booths, such as the roving Tartar sometimes constructs; and these summer palaces of living verdure added to holiday air of the place, and were suggestive of a perpetual picnic. But the true houses were under the earth, not above its surface. The green lents I have been describing were mere temporary pavilions; and beneath them, with only a low chimney like a magnified molehill peeping above ground, were the true homes of the Laplanders, the caverned store houses for all their earthly wealth, and their own dwellings, for more than nine months of the year. And now the time was coming when the green booths were to be deserted, and the sun to vanish, and the strange underground life, like a mole's, was to begin again for the long, iron bound, Arctic winter. Peter Wow, the chief man of the village, in whose wigwam I dwelt, warned me that the daylight would speedily cease, and that he had better prepare the boat to convey me down the river southwards, so that I might reach Norway "before it got dark."

A strange idea seized me—what if I were to stop behind! I have been here through the daylight, the long 3 months' day, that puzzled me so terribly at first, and robbed me of my sleep and made me blink like an owl at the unwearying sun that would shine at midnight, and upset all the habits of my previous life. I recollected what a strange sensation that had been, how new, fresh and piquant; and it is not often, let me tell you, that a somewhat world-worn and world-wearied man who has passed the high climacteric, can discover a sensation that shall be at once new, fresh and piquant. I had promised to spend Christmas with my sister in Gloucestershire, to be sure; but, "pshaw!" thought I, "I can go next summer. Maria Jane has not seen me these eighteen years or more, so she can probably wait till Easter; and my nephews and nieces wont fret too much, I dare say, about the non-appearance of an uncle they have never set their juvenile eyes upon. My mind is made up; I'll stay all night."

A pretty long night, too, reader—one that begins in early October and ends in June. Having tried perpetual daylight, I was going to see how I liked its antipodes.

A Lapland winter hut has generally two drawbacks, of a nature almost unbearable to Europeans—it is too crowded and shockingly smoky. But Peter Wow, chief of the village, was a rich man in his way, and had a roomy and commodious set of caverns for his dwelling, with furs and eider down quite in plenty, as became the owner of five hundred reindeer. The family slept in a quaint tier of little box beds about the usual length of migonette troughs, which were sunk into the clay walls like a row of sleeping berths on a packet-ship. But I, who was a distinguished foreigner, had a den to myself, such as a hermit of especially austere and self-mortifying tendencies might have constructed, for it was without a window of any kind, and air was admitted by means of the hollow trunk of an alder tree, which had been thrust through the roof of the cave, and made a sort of a wooden shaft overhead. The floor was carpeted, however, with a soft dried moss, softer and more luxurious than the most costly three-plad velvet that ever loom wove; the bed was a pile of dressed deer skins, as supple and pliant as silk: a copper lamp hung by a chain from the roof; I had pillows and bolsters stuffed with the plumage of the eider duck and the wild swan, two bearskin coverlets, and at least a dozen quilts of yielding eider down; and—crowning magnificense!—there was an old fashioned chest of oaken drawers, with brass handles and key plates, to which Peter Wow pointed proudly, as to a proof of intercourse with the civilized world of modern Europe. It was evidently some relic of a wreck off the the North Cape, and had been dragged many a weary mile by the patient reindeer. I fancied the scent of the sea hung about it still.

Scarcely were we snugly estabished in our underground quarters, when one fine evening I was summoned to join in a solemn procession which annually, according to immemorial custom, ascended a neighboring hill to see the last sun for that year and bid the orb of day "good by." It was a strange picturesque sight, and not without its touching pathos, that assemblage of villagers, of every age, from the wrinkled who tottered on his staff, and with a palsy-shaken hand shaded his aged eyes as he watched the fast declining sun which was setting, not for a night, but for a drear winter, and which he might scarcely hope to mark any more, down to the child whose wandering eyes noted the scene for the first time since its reason began to dawn.—All were there—the maidens and young men, the reverend elders, the feeble crones who shivered already in the strange ominous chill that pervaded the air, the heardly hunters, the no less hardy shepherds, or rather deerherds—old and young were gazing with a common intensity of feeling upon the sinking luminary.

All kinds of wild imaginations, all manner of poetic memories rushed in upon my mind as the sun approached the horizon, and prepared for the final plunge. The wild and mystic verses of Tegner, perhaps suggested by that very spectacle of death of the Northern Sun, recurred to me with a boding clearness. I began to wonder whether I had not been very rash and absurd in wishing to stop a winter in Lapland, like a mole in his burrow. I began to sigh after Gloucestershire, where the sun would shine out many a day, on the crisp snow and frost-silvered boughs when I should be left in Cimmerian darkness. Plunge! the red sun had flashed down below the horizon. A heavy twilight settled, as if by magic, over the fair landscape, still gilded by the smiles of summer. Alas! the good fairy, so beneficient, so bright in her rainbow hue, studded with flowers, was gone, and King Frost was to reign over the devastated realms. Hark! the long wailing cadences of the sweet, sad chant—an old, old heathern chant, of the days when Freya was worshipped. Now for the long, long night! Already an icy breeze sprung up from the dim northwest, and I shivered and wrapped my cloak around me at the sudden sensation of cold. "It is the snow-wind," said an old Laplander as we passed down to the village; "no more flowers for the lasses to braid in their hair this year."

I must confess that I felt uncommonly like a frightened child alone in the dark, and regretted my whim for staying among the Laps. But that night there were high revels held among the dwellers in caves.—Peter Wow, as a chief of the village entertained all the beauty and wealth (all the ugliness and poverty as well) of Kublitz in his hospitable halls under ground. Torches blazed and sputtered, lamps, fed by sea oil and deer's fat, were lighted and hung to every bracket and projection through all the subterranean dwelling: and at a very early hour the monotonous but impatient beating of the Lapland drum summoned the guests. All Kublitz was there, young and old, in holiday garb. There were games and sweetmeats for the children, dancing for the lads and lasses, and abundance of tobacco, gossip and strong liquors for the senators of the village. A pet reindeer—a lovely milk-while creature, almost hidden by the flowers with which it was garlanded—was led through the room by aopas of roses held by six young maidens. Six young hunters followed, each with a drawn sword, with which they were presently to figure in the ancient sword dance of Scandinavia. The orchestra, composed of the strangest looking instruments, still managed—for the Laps are a very musical people—to discourse sweet sounds, now of wild pathos, now almost maddeningly gay and exciting. Such hearty, vigorous, agile dancing I never beheld. Even to the gayest circles of Stockholm, a primitive capital, in which the elegant world has not become too languid for enjoyment, those Lapland dancers would have been wonders, and yet there was nothing boisterous or ungainly in their movement. Indeed, they were as sprightly and almost as small as fairies, and had something of fawnlike elasticity and grace of childhood in all their motions. Indeed it was a marvelous sight, that assembly of small folks under the level of the earth, and it put me in mind of what I had heard of the Danione Shear of the Scottish legends, and their revelry within some haunted hill. I could hardly help fancying I was really a captive or a guest of a troop of carousing gnomes, or that like the Rhymer, I had been borne away to Fairland, and had but a faint prospect of revisiting the real daylight world again.

The next morning I had a surprise indeed. A shout from the upper earth aroused me, and, scrambling to the outer air, I beheld the rocks, the black pine copse, the illimitable moorland one dazzling, all-pervading sheet of blinding snow. All gone! the fair flowers, the song birds, the uncultured fruits that offered their profusion everywhere, blooming heather and green grass, all gone! buried until next summer brought back the daylight, beneath a spotless, unvarying cloud of virgin snow. To my great relief it was not as dark as I expected. A sort of hazy, shimmering light prevailed, like moonbeams through a mist. The northern wind blew keen; and even as I gazed the blinding snow flakes came whirling down again, and seemed to bury the dead summer deeper at every instant.

We all laid by our summer clothes, put on our manifold wrappers of fur and woolen, and betook us to winter avocations.—And now came a strange season, when it was hard to say whether it was day or night, or both, or neither. The lamps were never sufferd to go out; the fiddles and drums, the bone flute and the musk ox's horn were never silent for three consecutive hours; and there seemed no regular time for meals, or sleep or work, or recreation. On the contrary, music, and simple labors as could be performed under ground, and dancing and cooking, to say nothing of the continual eating, drinking and gossipping, went on in a promiscuous fashion through twenty-four hours of what would, down South, have been a legal day. If any one feels tired or sleepy, he or she went to sleep; the hungry ate, the thirsty drank, the perpetual fires constantly cooked the most outlandish messes; the fiddles and drums went on as if self-acting; the reindeer were fed, tended and milked; bowls were carved, horn trinkets were chisled, and stories were related to gaping listeners, all at once and forever. I left off looking at my watch altogether, except mechanically. I went about as a sleep walker, I dreamed standing. I passed a great part of that wonderful winter not unpleasantly, but a sort of amiable nightmare.—Of course I saw no newspapers, the world might wag as it pleased. It was in the daylight: I was in the dark. Of course, I received no letters; the post courier was shut out, along with the sun, and I was the tenant of a strange, lamplit, moonshiny world.

We were not always under ground. In the fine weather the reindeer were driven out to browse on the linches and mosses, from which they scratched away the snow with their fore feet. There were hunting parties, too, when we chased and slew the white wolves, the white hares, the martens, the deer, the birds, all and every one in their winter livery of white. There was the ermine chase, and the chase of the white fox, and a grand battle with an old giant of a bear, who presumed on the superstitious respect the Laps have for "Old Grandfather Wizard," as they call him, and robbed the storehouses, until his thefts became unbearable. The wolf hunts were rather dangerous; but the bear was a terrible fellow; he wounded four of our best hunters, cowed the dogs with his ursihine hugs, and nearly beat the whole community when a lucky shot laid him low. And then there were the glorious drives! O, the wild excitement of sweeping over the frozen snow in a deer drawn sledge, wild as a hawk on the wing, every bell jingling, and the wild driver singing as he cheers his antlered team, that fly like the wind over the dazzling white moorlands! The worst of it is, it takes away your breath uncommonly; and when I waxed confident and would drive personally, I was runaway with, of course, upset with an awful hurl into a drift five fathom deep, and dug out ignominiously, amidst much laughter of the little folks, who greatly crowed over old clumbsy Gulliver. Still the drives were famous fun. I was frostbitten twice, and revived by a snow-rubbing; but worse, I was struck with snow-blindness; for I had to pass a fortnight in my cabin in absolute darkness, and was not the happier for the reflection that my own obstinacy in refusing to wear snow spectacles had brought this disagreeable seclusion upon me.

But the kind little folks bustled about me, and told me the most wonderful stories, all with perfect childish belief and gravity, and sang and played to me, and lightened my lonelines considerably. When I recovered, I was thankful for the spectacles, and never suffered from the glare any more. So the winter wore on.

But the Merry Dancers! I was going to omit the most strangely splendid sight that ever astonished my eyes, and to which a whole Royal Academy of artists could never do justice. The Northern Lights, the customary auroras and meteors were unusually splendid about midwinter; but once as I was returning from a sled excursion, an exclamation from my driver made me start. I shall never forget the scene. The heavens were one vast pavilion of many colors, light blue, orange, fiery red, deep violet, now paved with fiery gold, now spangled with lustrous gems; all blended in one glowing mass; while beneath, and touching the snowy plain, wheeled and sparkled a hundred columns of prismatic fire, that seemed the creation of some wild dream. These were the Merry Dancers, the wondrous light of the North. Ah! it was a pleasant winter, and I protest I was sorry when we all went up the hill again, and hailed the rising sun, and day and summer came pouring in at once; and the boat was prepared, and I bade my gnome hosts an adieu, and went off to the daylight, open plain, and Gloucestershire world again.

Excitement at the Menagerie.

THE BIG ELEPHANT IN A BAD WAY.

The visitors to Van Amburgh's menagerie in the old Levy and Bailey buildings, on Chesnut street, are aware that among the zoological curiosities is a huge elephant who rejoices in the name of Hannibal.—The elephantine namesake of the great Carthagenian general, has a fighting weight of twelve thousand pounds, and having lately reached that nice point, after a regular course of preparatory training, he has shown symptoms of having become "wolfish about the head and shoulders," and to use a rowdyism, he is "spillin" for a fight. Yesterday morning one of the keepers had occasion to go into the pen in which the huge quadruped is confined, when he was suddenly treated with a blow from the Hannibalian trunk which sent him into a corner. Hannibal was about to follow up this sockdologer with a second one from the shoulder, when the keeper concluded to save him the trouble by scaling the partition near by. The special keeper of the beast then armed himself with a pitchfork, and proposed to use coercion upon his charge; but the latter soon caused the keeper to imitate the example of the man who had scaled the partition, and he made prompt and rapid tracks from the spot. Last evening, just before the opening of the doors for the night's performance, Hannibal warmed up his excitement afresh, and proceeded to knock things about at a lively rate. An iron column which supported the floor above was embraced by the trunk of the animal, and broken off as though it had been a pipe stem.—The wood works, &c., within reach were pulled to pieces, and the fragments were scattered about promiscuously. Some time elapsed before things could be got to rights, and during the entire evening the elephant showed signs of great uneasiness.

This morning Hannibal was particularly uncomfortable; he swung himself to and fro, moved himself about restlessly the length of his iron tether; his eyes were fierce and dilated, and the trunk was swung about in a fidgety manner, as if seeking for something to break up, while every now and then terrible roars issued from the throat of the huge beast and echoed through the building. The lions roared as if from sympathy, and there was a concert of heavy bass voices furnished gratuitously to the visitors of the establishment.

No person whatever dares approach Hannibal when he is in his present mood; but the managers feel assured that he is perfectly secure. His hoofs are hobbled with chains which are calculated to bear a strain of ten tons; these chains pass down through the floor where they pass around the joist, and also around a stout column in the cellar. In addition to these securities chains pass around his tusks in such a manner as to prevent a too free use of his ivories When Hannibal is in his present temper, his keeper, of whom he is usually very fond, is the most unpopular of individuals to him, and he would make short work of him if he could get him in his clutches. Mr. Rarey might find Hannibal a sufficiently vicious animal to try his skill upon at this time; but we doubt whether the thing could be accomplished with the aid of straps alone. About the best thing to be done with Mr. Elephant now is to let him alone.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

GREAT DESTITUTION IN LONDON—SERIOUS BREAD RIOTS.

The London Mercantile Gazette of the 17th inst., gives the following account of serious bread riots in that city:

"Owing to the continuance of the frost, and all out door labor being stopped, the distress and suffering that prevail in the metropolis, particularly among the dock laborers, bricklayers, masons and laboring classes at the east end, are truly horrible. Throughout the day thousands congregate around the approaches of the different work houses and unions, seeking relief, but it has been impossible for the officers to supply one-third that applied. This led to considerable dissatisfaction, and hundreds have perambulated the streets asking alms of the inhabitants and of the passers-by.

On Tuesday night much alarm was produced by an attack made on a large number of bakers' shops in the vicinity of the Whitechapel road and Commercial road, east. They were surrounded by a mob of about thirty or forty in number, who cleared the shops of the bread they contained and then decamped. Last night, however, affairs assumed a more threatening character, and acts of violence were committed. By some means it became known, in the course of the afternoon, that the dock laborers intended to visit Whitechapel in a mass as soon as dusk set in, and that an attack would be made upon the provision shops in that locality. This led to a general shutting up of the shops throughout the East End—a precaution highly necessary, for between 7 and 9 o'clock thousands congregated in the principal streets, and proceeded in a body from street to street. An attack was made upon many of the baker shops and eating houses, and every morsel of food was carried away. A great many thieves and dissipated characters mingled with the mob, and many serious acts of violence were committed. The mounted police of the district were present, but it was impossible for them to act against so large a body of persons. To night another attack is apprehended, and much excitement exists. The streets are thronged with groups of the unemployed, seeking relief of the passers-by."

LETTER FROM GOV. GRAHAM.

To A. M. WADDELL, Esq.,

Wilmington Herald:

In your paper of the 1st inst., I have observed the publication of the proceedings of a meeting of "Minute Men," in the town of Wilmington, in which my name is used to sanction, by implication at least, a proceeding from which I wholly dissent. The fourth resolution of the meeting is as follows:

4. *Resolved*, That we have seen with pleasure an announcement, said to be based "upon the best authority," that the Hon. Wm. A. Graham would not "condescend to accept" a seat in the cabinet of Lincoln, and if it is inconsistent with the dignity of a North Carolina statesman to accept office under a Black Republican administration, it is equally inconsistent with the dignity of the free people of North Carolina to be subjects of an administration so thoroughly hostile to their rights and interests.

I have not been offered a seat in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. I have no personal acquaintance with him, and have never had any correspondence, either with him or any person authorized to make such an offer. Since the publications in the newspapers some time since, of my name in connection with those of others, as one, to whom such an appointment might be tendered, the subject has been referred to, not unfrequently in conversations, and in two or three instances in correspondence with my friends. To them I have stated, that such an offer had not been made, and that if it were made, it would be declined. From these conversations which were without reserve, the article published in the *Spirit of the Age* and alluded to in the resolution, no doubt had its origin. I had no knowledge of it however, until copied into the Fayetteville *Observer* of last week. While it states the fact that I would decline to accept, it does so in language, which would subject me to the imputation of arrogance had it been employed by me.

But while unwilling to become the confidential adviser of a President whose election was effected upon sectional principles and by sectional votes, it is well known that I am far from believing, his election merely is a sufficient cause for the abandonment of the Government of our fathers, and especially for its overthrow by unlawful violence, such as is proposed by the meeting in question, and which threatens destruction alike to the constituted authorities of the State, as well as the Federal Government. All such proceedings are based on the mistaken supposition, that the Government is a monarchy, and the President a sovereign to whom we owe allegiance, and who may regulate and influence our destinies at his pleasure, whereas he is but the chief servant among those of the national household, whom the people from time to time, call to the performance of duties, limited and defined by the Constitution and Laws. Although the person now elected, has no claim upon our section of the Union, except that he has been elected according to the provisions of the Constitution, that is sufficient to entitle him to induction into office, and to the exercise of its legal functions—"acquiescence in the decision of majorities," says Jefferson (on questions committed to majorities) "is the vital principle of Republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle, and immediate parent of despotism."—Let him then, be installed in office according to the requirements of the Government under which he was elected—and give to the nation a summary of his policy The speeches on the hustings are not always the guides in the political administration of Government.—Let us hear before we strike—there will be no abatement of manly spirit to vindicate our rights, after this ensues, from what existed before.

The real grievances of which the South has a right to complain—and as to which none are more earnest in desiring redress than myself—are not the result of Presidential usurpations; they spring from a disregard of the obligations of the Constitution, among a large portion of the people of the non-slaveholding States, favoring in many instances by the action of their State Governments. The remedies for them, if the present Congress fail to agree upon them, should, in my opinion, be sought by a calm appeal to the people—through a Convention of all the States. Such a body has never assembled since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. It would probably be free from the asperities which have characterized the deliberations of Congress—and if upon a candid confession of opinions our differences should be found to be irreconciliable, it could provide for that peaceable separation so much to be desired, if it must come, and which is hardly possible in any other mode. This may be too dilatery to accommodate the views of more ardent natures, but it may be tried in far less time than our fathers spent in efforts for reconciliation with their brethren beyond the Atlantic, before the final severance. Is not the preservation of the Government of our ancestors, hallowed by their wisdom, and consecrated to us through a thousand recollections of national greatness, prosperity and renown, worthy of such an experiment, and thus much delay? In endeavoring to study and understand it by the light of the history of the past, it has seemed to me that it was a Government made for this people, and the people for the Government. Let us preserve and regulate it if possible—not destroy it.—I have but little hope of seeing another securing to us so much freedom, prosperity and safety. I have still less from a reconstruction, which is the favorite idea of its destroyers. It was difficult to procure its adoption by nineteen States amid circumstances of the most pressing necessity. It will be still more difficult to obtain the ratification of a new system by fifteen, with the diverse theories of government, interest, and safety which pervade them. All these questions of the future, I shall, I trust, be as ready as other men to encounter, if the public interest, or safety, or honor shall require it.—But I would have North Carolina to signalize her devotion to that constitution, which her people have loved so well, and whose covenants she has so faithfully kept, by moderation, forbearance, and abstinence from precipitate action—to prevent the disintegration of the Confederacy, at least until its different members shall have sufficient time and opportunity in candor and a spirit of justice, to understand the positions and ideas of each other. When this shall have been done, do not despair of seeing a return of peace, amity and union. If not, and the destruction of the Government becomes a necessity, we shall at least have the consolation to know that our best efforts were not wanting for its preservation.

Very Respectfully, yours,

WM A. GRAHAM.

Hillsboro', Feb. 5th, 1861.

Impressive Scene in the New York Convention.

On the second resolution being read, Chancellor Walworth appeared on the platform, where his venerable looks claimed instant attention from the Convention, and he was received with an outburst of enthusiastic applause. He said:

Gentlemen of the Convention:—I am far advanced in years and not in the habit of attending conventions of this character, but I could not resist coming here to enter my protest against civil war. I have seen the horrors of such a conflict. In the war of 1812, my house in Plattsburg was sacked by the British. A battle was fought opposite my very door, and the bullets that were fired fell like hail-stones around my dwelling. In the casement of my door remains to this day embedded one of these bullets, a memento of the fight. In that struggle, I saw my fellow citizens shot down by my side. I know, then, the horrors of a foreign war, and they are nothing as compared with the horrors of civil war. A civil war is a war among brethren. We are all brethren in this Confederacy of States. The people of the South are our brethren, not only nominally, but actually our brethren. In Georgia alone, I have the names of one thousand citizens whose ancestors were the near relatives of my own. In the same State alone, are one hundred relatives of the family of Hillhouse, whose name is known as that of one of the patriots of the Revolution, and whose descendant now occupies a seat in our State Senate. And so, scattered all over the Southern States are the near relatives of the men of the North, and perhaps there is scarcely a member of this Convention who has not some such ties in the States of the South. It would be as brutal, in my opinion, to send men to butcher our own brothers of the Southern States, as it would be to massacre them in the Northern States. We are told, however, that it is our duty to, and we must enforce the laws. But why—and what laws are to be enforced? There were laws that were to be enforced in the time of the American Revolution, and the British Parliament and Lord North sent armies here to enforce them. But what did Washington say in regard to the enforcement of those laws?—That man—honored at home and abroad more than any other man on earth ever was honored—did he go for enforcing the laws? No, he went to resist laws that were oppressive against a free people and against the injustice of which they rebelled. Did Lord Chatham go for enforcing the laws? No! he gloried in defence of the liberties of America. He made that memorable declaration in the British Parliament: "If I was an American citizen, instead of as I am, an Englishman, I never would submit to such laws—never, never, never!" Such is the spirit that animates our Southern brethren, and shall we war upon them for it. No, we must avert civil war if possible, and I close by exhorting my brethren to do all in their power to avert civil war—concession, conciliation—anything but that—and no man amongst us, in his dying hour will regret that his conscience is clear. and that he can lay his hand upon his heart and cry "I did all in my power to turn from the bosom of my country the horrible blow of a civil war."

Immense sensation followed the remarks of the venerable Chancellor, and the deep silence that had attended his remarks was followed by an enthusiastic outburst of applause.

RANGE OF COLUMBIAD SHELL GUNS.

The furthest of a hundred-pound shell, even at an elevation of thirty-five degrees to the gun, is 4,828 yards; the time of flight being thirty-five seconds. The great twelve-inch Columbiad, the largest gun made, loaded with twenty-five pounds of powder, a shell of 152 pounds and the piece at an elevation of thirty-five degrees, has made a range of only 5,409 yards, the projectile occupying thirty-two seconds in its flight. By increasing the elevation to thirty-nine degrees only 100 yards more was gained in the range. From the same gun, with a charge of powder of twenty-eight pounds, a shell of 180 pounds and an elevation of thirty-five degrees, a range of 5,671 yards has been attained, and at an elevation of thirty-nine degrees a range of 5,761 yards (three and a third miles,) which is the greatest that has ever been accomplished by any gun in our service. The flight occupied thirty-six seconds. Charleston is therefore perfectly safe from the guns of Fort Sumter. If it were even within the farthest range of those guns, the angle of elevation necessary to accomplish such a distance is so extreme that to hit the city would be a matter of extreme uncertainty. The guns of Fort Sumter can only be raised to an elevation of thirty-three degrees on account of the casemates, and consequently could do no damage beyond about two miles and a half.

A ten inch Columbiad, at an elevation of thirty three degrees, will throw a shell about three miles. There are no such guns in barbette at Fort Sumter, and if there are any casemate guns of that Callibre no such elevation could be had. The upper surface of the gun would strike against the top of the embrasure at an elevation far short of thirty-three degrees.

Pure Brandy and Wine.

ROCHELLE BRANDY, LONDON DOCK GIN, Jamaica Rum, Port and Sherry Wine, for Medical purposes, for sale at the

DRUG STORE.

PORTFOLIOS!

In Great variety at the Bookstore.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1861.

Constitutional Union Ticket.

FOR THE CONVENTION,
THOS. J. WILSON,
R. L. PATTERSON.

ELECTION, THURSDAY, 28th inst.

NOTICE
of Public Speaking.

The candidates for the CONVENTION will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

Sides',	Friday,	"	22.
Pfafftown,	Saturday,	"	23.
Kernersville,	Monday,	"	25.
Adams',	Tuesday,	"	26.
Sedge Garden,	Wednesday,	"	27.

Feb. 1861.

LAST CALL.

We have had a standing call, in a conspicuous place in our columns, for some time, notifying all who are indebted to us to *pay up!* We think we have given fair notice.

Therefore, all accounts remaining unsettled by the 1st day of March, will be placed in officers' hands for prompt collection.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—It will be seen that H. M. Lash & Co., are winding up their mercantile business. Great bargains can be had there at cost and carriage.

☞ A number of desirable town lots will also be offered for sale on the 8th of March next. See advertisement.

☞ Go to the Drug Store for an invaluable preparation to render leather waterproof.

CONSTABLE'S ELECTION.—At the recent constable's election in Winston, Mr. Granville Blackburn was elected over Mr. Smith Sapp, (the old incumbent,) by a majority of 11 votes. The Sentinel says: "The poll was a small one, Mr. Blackburn receiving 35 votes and Mr. Sapp 24 votes."

The election passed off quietly; and judging from the vote, there was not much interest manifested in the election. Old party lines, we learn, were not distinctly drawn, Mr. Sapp receiving Whig votes and Mr. Blackburn, Democratic votes.

In the *Waughtown District*, on Saturday last, the result of the election was handed to us as follows:

E. S. Light, Union Whig	87
Milton Raper, Democrat,	43
Light's majority,	44

THE CONVENTION.—The people generally, with whom we have conversed, during the last few weeks, seemed to be opposed to Convention, upon the ground that they see no necessity for it, as they are opposed to secession, and it therefore would be a useless expense at this time.

The Convention is looked upon, in this section of country, as the door through which it is contemplated to carry North Carolina out of the Union.

The Speaking at Lewisville.

Messrs. Patterson and Wilson, the Convention candidates, addressed a very large assemblage of the people at Lewisville, on Tuesday, according to appointment. The candidates took strong *Union* grounds, and the beauty of it is the *People* were with them to a man, as far as we could ascertain.

Much enthusiasm prevailed, and we understand old life-long Democrats took Mr. Wilson by the hand, at the close of the speaking, and declared, in substance, "Wilson, you're my man, them's my sentiments." The same with Mr. Patterson;—both candidates gave general satisfaction to the people of both the old parties.

The question of Convention or No Convention, we believe was not discussed, leaving it as a matter for the people to decide for themselves.

☞ The able speech of our worthy Representative, Hon. J. M. Leach, was received too late for publication entire, this week. The concluding portion will be found in our columns, and next week the whole shall appear.

ROCKINGHAM.—Thomas Settle and Edward T. Brodnax, Esqrs., are the Union candidates for the Convention in Rockingham County.

We received Mr. Brodnax's circular, we are sorry to say, too late for this issue.

☞ The report of the Congressional Investigating Committee in regard to the robbery of the Indian Trust Bonds appears in this paper.

It is just to add, that Gov. Floyd is out in a card, in which he states that this report is an *ex parte* examination into his official conduct, upon *ex parte* testimony taken in his absence; and pledges himself to meet the charges against him "with a full response."

☞ We are indebted to the kindness of a friend for a copy of last week's *Sentinel*, not having received our "exchange," by oversight, we presume. In said issue, we find the following:

"Our Salem cotemporary of last week is quiet as the grave regarding the ugly position in which we placed it in our issue of the 1st."

The Sentinel is mistaken. We replied to as much of its article, as we deemed worthy of notice. What is the use of showing up the inconsistencies of the Sentinel, or reaffirming our position merely to gratify our neighbor's whim? Its readers will never see our remarks, barring garbled extracts, perhaps, occasionally. Besides we have matters of more importance to attend to, and are sure our friends understand and approve our position *in the Union*, seeing no just cause for secession or dissolution under existing circumstances. What the future may bring forth, is another question.

Our readers will smile when we inform them that the Sentinel assumes, that the "Press is in favor of revolution and its natural consequences, civil war and bloodshed"—when it is a well known fact that the course the Sentinel and its allies are pursuing, is calculated to bring about that very result. If the Union is saved, it will be in spite of those unruly spirits with whom the Sentinel sympathizes.

Our position in regard to the Convention question is also understood by our friends of both the old parties. And the "peck of trouble," of which our neighbor speaks, is known to be with the Sentinel and the court-house clique, as the people are taking their affairs into their own hands, having lost all confidence in court-house cliques and cross roads politicians.

That the *Sentinel* entertains disunion proclivities, though covertly, there remains no doubt.—A careful examination of its issue of the 18th January, will show the cloven foot; or as the Raleigh Banner remarks: "If the lion skin is thrown over, the ears still stick out," exposing the deception.

If Messrs. Leach, Vance and Smith had been in Raleigh, and had seen and heard what Messrs. Poindexter, Worth, and others saw and heard, they would also have warned the people of North Carolina against a Convention, under existing circumstances. The only hopes the secessionists have to carry North Carolina out of the Union, is through the Convention, in spite of the wishes of a majority of the people, who are opposed to a dissolution of the Union for existing causes.

Mr. *Sentinel*, we endorse the following from one of the most conservative, national papers, in the country. It is brief and to the point:

The Issue South.—The Stars and Stripes *vs.* Palmettoes and Pelicans.

The Issue North.—The Stars and Stripes *vs.* the Black Flag of Abolitionism.

Cling to and rally around, everywhere, the Stars and the Stripes. Down with the Black Flag, North, and down with the Pelicans, South. Everywhere up with the Stars and Stripes.—*N. Y. Express.*

OUR CANDIDATES.—The *Sentinel* seems to be considerably smitten with Mr. Patterson, but rather turns the cold shoulder to Mr. Wilson. It says: "Notwithstanding we object to Mr. Wilson's views, we feel ourselves *bound* by every sentiment of honor to *support* the nominees of the Mass Meeting." That is very clever in the Sentinel, indeed!—The *italics* are ours.

But let us examine a little further into the Sentinel's *support*. It concludes, by saying:

"Notwithstanding we object to Mr. Wilson's views, we feel bound by every sentiment of honor to support the nominees of the Mass Meeting. We went into the movement in perfect good faith, and must abide by the result. We could not expect to have everything our own way, and if the citizens of the county are satisfied, we are. We are assured that numbers of our friends will not support Mr. Wilson. With that we have nothing to do. Every man is the keeper of his own conscience. Those who took no part in the meeting have an undoubted right to vote as they please.—Those who did take part and *endorsed the proceedings* are bound to support the nominees."

"Those who took no part in the meeting have an undoubted right to vote as they please," says the Sentinel! Wonder if the people of Forsyth were not aware of this fact, before it was announced in the Sentinel?—Undoubtedly. But the Sentinel means to be sure to let the people of Forsyth know that those who were not in Convention are not *bound* to vote for Mr. *Wilson*, but that Mr. *Patterson* "cannot fail to be acceptable to a majority of the voters of Forsyth!"

Thereby hangs a tale.—We hoped old party lines were not to be thought of now, much less drawn; but our neighbors cannot help informing the people, that Mr. Wilson "has ever been an uncompromising Whig!"

Fellow-Citizens of Forsyth!—Messrs. Patterson and Wilson are both good, true, UNION men, worthy of your support.—They will define their position on the stump, we doubt not, to your entire satisfaction. Don't fail to go to the speakings and hear for yourselves.—Don't put your faith in politicians, particularly of the Yancey-Breckinridge school.

No Party.

Under the above caption, the last *Sentinel* shows its displeasure at the movements of the PEOPLE, who so heartily endorsed the nomination of Messrs. Patterson and Wilson, as candidates for the Convention.

As to the "hissing," over which the Sentinel sheds crocodile tears and desires to make a little capital, we presume, if a member of the Opposition had received a few hisses, it would have been all right in certain quarters. It would at least have been passed over in silence, upon the ground, that established custom, particularly at political meetings, sanctions the expression of approval or disapprobation, at pleasure.

In regard to the Constable's election, in Winston, we presume there was not much interest manifested either way, judging from the small vote. We do not know of any organized opposition to any Democratic candidate.

As the court-house clique has not been able to manufacture much political capital recently, the Sentinel warns the people of Forsyth not to "become the blind victims of such political wire-workers as those who now head the Opposition force in this county."

What Next!—Have not the candidates for the Convention been taken from both the old political parties,—one from each?—If that is not "fair play," what is? But the Sentinel is not satisfied, and says: "If we cannot have it (fair play) we will fall back and entrench ourselves upon our own ground." The only ground to stand on *now* is *Union* or *Disunion* ground, and the PEOPLE have chosen the latter as the safest and best, rather to the discomfiture of the Yancey-Breckites.

The Sentinel also flatters itself that the Democratic party is not dead, but only sleepeth, and will rise again "with new vigor, and clad with fresh glory!" Time will show. One thing is certain, the boasted *nationality* of the Democratic party is gone, and why?—Read the following from the Fayetteville Observer, in explanation:

Speaking of the Floyd robbery, the Observer remarks: "It is to such monstrous villainy, known all over the land, that we are indebted for the Black Republican triumph. Hundreds of thousands of voters in the Northern States went for a *change*, that they might be rid of the plunderers, who had been made bold by long possession of power and a belief that they were too strong to be beaten—that their party friends would stand by them no matter what their conduct. They had much reason, from experience, to think so.

It will not do, as we have often said, to let *any* party remain too long in power in a free government."

We think the chances for Democracy to rise again, rather slim, Mr. Sentinel. And it looks very much as if the "rule or ruin" policy really was uppermost in the hearts of the *leaders* of the late Democratic party.

SAD ACCIDENT.—We learn that Mr. Emanuel Fisher met with a serious accident on Tuesday last, at Winston, while engaged in firing a cannon, in honor of the nuptials of a happy couple.

He had one arm fractured, wrist dislocated, and received other injuries.

UNION MEETINGS.—We are pleased to learn that a number of District Union Meetings are being held in this county.—Huzza for the stars and the stripes!

THE ELECTION.—Remember, next Thursday, the 28th, will be the Election. Let there be a full turn out, as it is the most important election held since the Government was formed.

Vote for good, true UNION men, who can be relied upon under all circumstances. If *no hope* men approach you, turn away from them, for they are "wolves in sheep's clothing," trust them not.

Give one more day to your country, and you have done your duty.

☞ The Secessionists in this State are warmly espousing the cause of a Convention. Mark that, ye Union-loving Democrats and Whigs.

NO HOPE.—With this *talismanic* phrase the Secessionists *hope* to carry North Carolina out of the Union!—Beware!

☞ Nothing of much importance from Richmond or from the South, except that Jeff. Davis has been inaugurated first President of the "Southern Republic."

NEW MUSIC.—We are indebted to our young friend, W. H. Boner, with LEE & WALKER, for a lot of new Music.—We return many thanks, and would advise our friends, when they order anything in the Music line, not to forget the most extensive establishment of the kind in Philadelphia,—where orders will be promptly filled upon the most reasonable terms. Remember Lee & Walker, No. 722, Chesnut Street.

We also return our thanks to our young friend, E. A. Boner, with Oliver Ditson & Co., 277, Washington St, Boston, for several Popular pieces of Music, among them we were glad to see "Old King Cotton," words by the celebrated poet, George P. Morris of the Home Journal. We again recommend Oliver Ditson & Co., to our friends as the largest and most popular music house in Boston.

Messrs. L. Scott & Co., will please accept thanks for renewed favors in their line.—See Prospectus of British Periodicals.

Harper's Monthly is also on our table, filled with interesting matter.

Freemen of the Sixth Congressional District!

Read! Read!! Read!!!

THE PLAN CONFESSED.—The following extract from a private letter, published conspicuously in the Charleston Mercury, the organ of the Secessionists in the Cotton States, (with whom the Sentinel sympathizes) shows upon what the Secessionists place their reliance.—They openly avow a desire, says the Fayetteville Observer, "that the Black Republicans shall not give way, and that the Peace Conference shall fail. There is a demoniac spirit in all this:"

"WASHINGTON, February 4, 1861.—The reconstructionists are caving in on all sides; but Seward is going to back square down (so I hear from good authority. The border States will be "placated," and then your reconstructionists will begin to howl for the Union again.—There's the danger. The only hope now is in the smashing up of the Peace Congress, and getting Virginia out. Seward is afraid to back fast enough to stop the revolution, and that may help us. Besides, it seems to me that Providence has been working for us hitherto, and my trust is that the good work will go on. The article in the London times will aid us."

Our readers will also see from the following article, that the Yancey-Breckinridge party are despairing of war. It is well known who the leaders of the Breckinridge party were in this region, and of course their sympathies are in that direction:

WAR "PAST HOPING FOR."—The Charleston Mercury's correspondent at Montgomery, Ala., where the Southern Congress sits, is in a very bad humor at the signs that there will be *no war*. Hear him under date of Feb'y 10, in the Mercury of the 14th:—

"If the frontier States do not join us, and join their Northern confederates, they will control them, and then there will be *no war*, and if they join us there will be *no war*. War from Fort Sumpter, since Col. Hayne's return is followed by no action, is here considered as past *hoping for*. Fighting in South Carolina is confined to the poet's corner in the Mercury—that is what an Alabamian said to me today."

CONGRESS.

Nothing of importance occured in either House on Wednesday, the 13th, but the counting of votes for President and Vice-President.

On Thursday and Friday the tariff was discussed in the Senate.

In the House, on Thursday, the Conspiracy committee reported the circumstance that had led to the belief that an organization was proved to be now in existence. The report was unanimous. But Mr. Branch, concurred in it, yet thought it should go further and reported a resolution of censure of the collection of troops at Washington and calling for their removal. Tabled 125 to 35. Nothing else of interest on Thursday or Friday.

In Senate, on Saturday, there was nothing done of much importance. A resolution for printing 20,000 additional copies of the Agricultural Report of the Patent Office passed. The Morrill tariff bill was under debate.

The House was mainly engaged in the consideration of private bills.

In the Senate, on Monday, the 18th. The Tariff Bill was debated.

In the House, Stanton, of Ohio, introduced a bill to authorize the President to call out the militia to suppress insurrection and protect federal property. A Bill passed authorizing the issue of fifty dollar Treasury notes. The Colorado territorial bill passed.

THE GREAT UNION TRIUMPH IN TENNESSEE.

Additional returns from the Tennessee election fully confirm the first reports in regard to the recent election for delegates to a State Convention. Every where heard from, the Union candidates are triumphant by overwhelming majorities. The indications are that the aggregate majority for the Union candidates is 50,000, and the majority against a Convention is 20,000.—Only two Secessionists are elected in the whole State.

A dispatch from Nashville, Tenn., also states that North Alabama is rapidly working up to the point of revolution against the revolutionary despotism now straddling her neck.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE—VIEWS OF STEPHENS, OF GEORGIA—AFFAIRS AT MONTGOMERY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Peace Conference had the plan of Mr. Guthrie, of Kentucky, before them to-day.

Hon. David Wilmot, of Pa., representing the radical Republican views, opposed this adjustment; it was also opposed by the extreme men from the border slave States.

There are, however, strong hopes that a majority of the Commissioners are in favor of the plan, and the prospect of its adoption seems clear.

Mr. Lincoln's declaration at Pittsburg that the crisis in the Southern States is purely artificial and the work of politicians, is the theme of much comment here to-day.

Messrs. Sedden, Tyler, and other gentlemen from Va., say to-day that they see no remedy for our troubles in Guthrie's plan, and no hope of a satisfactory compromise.

Some of the Republicans are disposed to compromise on the Morrill Tariff bill, by acceding to the demands of the New York Chamber of Commerce in reference to the warehousing system.

The Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President of the Southern Confederacy in name, though his heart is left behind in the Union, has written letters here stating that hope of the reconstruction of the Government must be abandoned. It is thought Mr. Stephens is too much depressed just now.

Information received here from Montgomery, Ala., states that the question of the occupancy of Fort Sumter, has been considered by the Southern Congress, in secret session.

All the South Carolina delegates favored a speedy determination of the matter, while the rest of the Congress favored delay on the ground that the matter could be settled by a minister to Washington, accredited by the Southern Confederacy.

Hon. Jefferson Davis arrived at Montgomery to day.

There is no truth in the statement that reinforcements have been ordered for Fort Pickens by the Federal Government.

The joint committee of conference appointed by the Senate and House, agreed to day to report against the Chiriqui contract, thus defeating this scheme.

SPEECH OF HON. J. M. LEACH,
OF NORTH CAROLINA,

In the House of Representatives, February 7, 1861, on the State of the Union.

Gen. Leach's able speech, we regret, was received too late for insertion into our columns, entire, this week; therefore, we must content ourselves with giving only the concluding portion.

In the outset, Gen. Leach states the question at issue to be *Union* or *Disunion*, a question that involves peace, happiness and prosperity, and greatness, on the one hand; and war, bloodshed, misery and ruin on the other. He alludes to the responsibilities resting upon Congress, and appeals most earnestly to Northern members particularly, to come to the rescue of the country. As regards secession, he says, "there can be found no warrant for it in the Constitution, and no foundation for it, as derived in any way from that instrument," &c.

He tells the Representatives of the North, "these troubles have been brought on by your gradual but persistent encroachments upon the rights of the South," in various ways, and briefly sums up the many grievances, either existing or threatened, of which the South complains. Says he:

"I have done so, I trust, with no improper feelings, and in no spirit of menace, but with the view of presenting those grievous complaints and wrongs which my section of the country has been subjected to for years, and the State I have the honor in part to represent has borne with patience and fortitude on account of her loyalty to and love of the Union. And I trust she will bear and forbear yet longer; will "watch and wait," and still hope; demanding, however, with calmness but firmness, and in the name of equality and justice, her rights *in the Union*, and under the Constitution, and its guarantees.

Representatives of the North, I appeal to you, and I ask you, if those grievances are not real? Do they not exist, and should they not be redressed? You know in your consciences, they are real; that they do exist; and you feel in your hearts, as fair-minded men, that they ought to be redressed. You have the power to do it; will you exercise it? I have the highest authority for saying that the grievances alluded to do exist, and that the complaints of the South are just."

Gen. Leach then speaks of the immense value of the slave property of the South; reviews the territorial question; alludes to the abuses and corruptions which have crept into the administration of the government, the squandering of the public lands, the turning of the cold shoulder to the bill to pension the old soldiers who defended our flag, and the voting away millions to Pacific Railroads, &c.

In conclusion, our worthy Representative says:

"What is now wanting, is such guarantees as shall satisfy the border slave States, and induce them not only to remain in the Union, but to exert their good offices as mediators and peacemakers between the extremists of both sections; and by conciliation and kindness, and assurances to their sister slave States that their rights will be protected *in the Union*, endeavor to influence those States to return to the Union, and rally again under the common flag of our common country. By this, and other means readily suggested to every intelligent mind, together with forbearance, and a strict maintenance of peace by the present and the incoming Administrations, I believe, sir, that the cotton States, although they will soon establish some sort of provisional confederacy, would return to the Union.

But if a coercive policy is adopted, all is lost. If this Congress cannot, and will not, settle our difficulties, and if it shall refuse to ratify and adopt such measures and propositions as will no doubt be submitted to its consideration by the peace conference now assembled in this city—a body of men unsurpassed for their wisdom, experience, great talents, and known patriotism—then, I trust the Representatives here will be, at least, willing to remit the whole question in dispute back to the people, to whom this Government belongs, and from whom parties and politicians—who so often forget that they are but the agents of the people—derive all their power. Let the Crittenden-Bigler proposition but be submitted to the voters of this Union, and my life upon it, it will be adopted amid the firing of cannon and wild demonstrations of joy in every State of the Union. The *hearts* of the *people* are *right!* It is the *heads* of the *politicians* that are *wrong!* But there must be no attempts at coercion. I am for settling our troubles by the *ballot*, and not by the *bullet*—for peace, and not for war.

Waiving the question of whether the General Government has the constitutional right to coerce a State, would it not be the height of folly and madness and wickedness, to attempt its exercise? Why, sir, the first gun fired for such a purpose would rally every slave State of the Union together in defense of their common rights, and the last hope would fade away of a reunion of all the States. Every man who is for coercive measures—whether on this floor or elsewhere—is, though he may not so regard it, to all practical purpose, a disunionist as unmitigated and thorough as *William L. Yancey;* because coercion and disunion are convertible terms; the one necessarily the cause of the other. If we have to part, while it may be in sadness and in sorrow, still, in Heaven's name, and for humanity's sake, let it be in *peace;* for remember that—

"Peace hath its victories, no less renowned than war."

And this holds doubly true when such a war is waged on brethren of the same blood and a common lineage. But if, flushed with victory, in the pride of power, and in contempt of reason, humanity, religion, you shall determine to wage a civil war against your southern brethren, it will be such a war as has never before ensanguined the earth. At the horrid idea, humanity shudders; religion weeps; liberty bleeds at every pore! Sir, burnt cities, towns, villages, and hamlets; desolated fields; poverty, crime, violence, and lawlessness; sanguinary hearth stones, widowhood, orphanage, and hecatombs sacrificed to the demon of carnage, will mark its ravages, and attest its horrors! May a merciful God avert it!

Mr. Speaker, in this connection, I call the attention of the House and of the country to the following extract from a leading article on the distractions of our country, published recently in the London Times, the great political paper of England, and doubtless reflecting the sentiments and opinions of a large majority of her Majesty's subjects. It reads as follows:

"For our own part, whatever opinions Americans may have of English policy, we beg to assure them that in this country there is only one wish—that the Union may survive this terrible trial. Should Providence decree it otherwise, we earnestly pray that the separation may be an amicable one. Civil war, in a flourishing country and among a kindred people, can never be contemplated without horror by a nation like ours; and we trust that neither the violence of the people nor the weakness of their leaders will bring this calamity on the American Union."

So think and reason our trans-Atlantic neighbors.

I repeat it, sir, the only way to bring back our erring sister States is to give them guarantees that their rights will be regarded and protected in the Union. I would afford those States every mail facility; I would give up the unwise and expensive policy of sending to the southern ports of entry floating custom-houses to collect the duties on imports; but would, for the present, *suspend the revenue laws*, as applying to those ports. In a word, would leave those States *without any excuse or pretext for remaining out of the Union.* If I were a northern Representative, as I am a southern one, I would unite with my northern colleagues, and with the Representatives of the border slave States, in all honorable efforts to bring back the cotton States. It would be generous and noble to do so. We might thus unite and bid them return to the old paternal family mansion; and then the *people* of those States would hurl the politicians from power and take their own Government into their own hands, and come back. And when they came, we should bid them, with a smile of welcome, to enter; and we should receive them, with open arms, to fraternal bosoms; point them to the proud flag waving over us; and exclaim, in kindest accents:

"A union of hearts, a union of hands,
And the flag of our Union forever."

I tell gentlemen that it is in this spirit, and by this means, and this alone, that the Union can be preserved and perpetuated, in its integrity, to us and to our posterity.

But I am asked, what will North Carolina do in this terrible crisis? Sir, she will do her duty; her *whole* duty. There is not, in this great Confederacy, a State that is more loyal, or attached by stronger ties, or a more unalterable love to the Union. She will, in the exercise of her usual conservatism and moderation, calmly appeal to you again and again to do her justice, and restore to the country peace and harmony. No precipitation nor rashness will mark her counsels or her action. She will exhaust all peaceful and constitutional remedies to settle our troubles. She will do every thing that can be done to save the Constitution and the Union, except to tarnish her name, or sully her honor. This she will never do—never! Above all these things she desires the preservation of this Union. And as one of her loyal sons, if my poor life would avail anything to save it, I declare, before Heaven, I would sacrifice it. If, however, nothing should be done; if no guarantees whatever should be made; if civil war should ensue, and you should attempt her subjugation, or that of any of her southern sisters, by arms, she will prove to the world, in that dread arbitrament of the sword, that she has lost none of the *prestige* nor valor of her former days. In such an event, I shall feel it my duty to take my place in the rank and file with my countrymen, the brave and loyal sons of North Carolina, where we will defend as best we may her honor and her rights, and the sacred hearthstones of her virtuous people, leaving the justice of our cause and the consequences to God. I say this in no vaunting spirit; for I should feel myself an unworthy descendant (if I may be pardoned the allusion) of those who fought and bled, and fought; on he storm swept and fire-girded heights of King's Mountain, and other battle-fields of the Revolution, if in the hour of my country's peril, I should be found skulking from danger, instead of rallying to her support, and mixing in the strife. But, sir, relying with a firm faith and humble trust in the providence of God, who raised up our own Washington as an instrument to achieve for us the priceless boon of civil and religious liberty, and who in his mercy and goodness has showered upon this favored land so many blessings, I believe that he will not permit wicked and ambitious men to bring the blight of war and ruin upon our country; but that, by His protecting hand and wonderous goodness, the Union will be preserved and perpetuated—

"Till the wave in the bay
Where the Mayflower lay,
Shall foam and freeze no more."

Mr. Speaker, the Union of these States was formed more than seventy years ago, by great and good men, whose highest hopes were that it might be imperishable; and I trust that seventy years hence, when this generation shall have passed away: aye, sir, thro' countless ages yet to come, this same Union, (now undergoing a baptism of fire,) dispensing its blessings to hundreds of millions of free and happy people, and resplendent in greatness, will still be marching onward in its brilliant career of progress and prosperity, its destiny unfulfilled and its glories undimmed—

"Till wrapt in fire the realms of ether glow,
And Heaven's last trump shall shake the world below!"

BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS.

A letter from New Mexico to the St. Louis Republican states that on Jan'y 2d, Col. Crittenden with 88 of his U. S. mounted riflemen surprised a large party of Camanches and Koawas, (whom he had pursued for several days,) and after a severe fight completely routed them, destroyed their camp and property and captured many horses. The Indian loss of men and property was large. Col. C's small. "The officers with Colonel Crittenden (says the letter,) were Captain Lindsay and Lieutenants McRae, W. H. Jackson and Chaflin. The Indian force was probably several hundred. Only sixty rifles were actually engaged, and the whole affair is regarded as one of the most daring, brilliant and successful attacks which has occurred in the Territory for some time."

The Lieut. McRae mentioned, is Lieut. Alex'r McRae, son of Col. John McRae of Fayetteville. Col. Crittenden is a son of Senator Crittenden.—*Fay. Observer.*

THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.—James A. Long Esq., we are glad to see has been induced to withdraw his proposition to sell his interest in the Patriot. Henceforth he will devote his time and energy to the paper.

Congressional Resolutions.

THE MISSOURI, CRITTENDEN, BIGLER AND BORDER STATES' COMPROMISE.

Inquiries having been made as to the points of likeness and unlikeness of the Crittenden resolutions and the compromise of 1820, we publish the corresponding provisions of each :

MISSOURI COMPROMISE, 1820.

Section 8. That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes, north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby forever prohibited. *Provided always*, that any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed, in any State or territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor, or service, as aforesaid.

CRITTENDEN COMPROMISE, 1861.

In all the Territories now or hereafter acquired north of latitude thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes, slavery or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, is prohibited; while in all the Territory south of that latitude, slavery is here recognized as existing, and shall not be interfered with by Congress, but shall be protected as property by all departments of the Territorial Government during its continuance. All the Territory north or south of that line, within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, when it contains a population necessary for a member of Congress, with a republican form of government, shall be admitted into the Union on an equality with the original States, with or without slavery, as the Constitution of the State shall prescribe.

2. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in the States permitting slavery.

3. Congress shall have no right to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia while it exists in Virginia and Maryland, or either; nor shall Congress at any time prohibit the officers of the Government or Members of Congress, whose duties require them to live in the District of Columbia, bringing slaves there and holding them as such.

4. Congress shall have no power to hinder the transportation of slaves from one State to another, whether by land, navigable rivers, or sea.

5. Congress shall have power by law to pay an owner who shall apply, the full value for a fugitive slave in all cases when the Marshal is prevented from discharging his duty by force or rescue made after arrest. In all such cases the owner shall have power to sue the county in which such violence or rescue was made, and the county shall have the right to sue the individuals who committed the wrong, in the same manner as the owner shall have power to sue.

6. No further amendment or amendments shall effect the preceding articles, and Congress shall never have power to intefere with slavery in the States where it is now permitted.

The last resolution declares that the Southern States have a right to the faithful execution of the laws for the recovery of slaves, and such laws ought not to be repealed or modified so as to impair their efficiency All laws in conflict with the fugitive slave law it shall not be deemed improper for Congress to ask the repeal of. The fugitive slave law ought to be so altered as to make the fee of the Commissioner equal, whether he decides for or against the claimant, and the clause authorizing the person holding the warrant to summon a 'posse comitatus' to be so as to restrict it to cases where violence or rescue is attempted. The laws for suppression of the African slave trade ought to be faithfully executed.

THE BIGLER PROPOSITION.

The following is the corresponding portion of Mr. Bigler's proposition :

Article 1. The territory held, or that may hereafter be acquired by the United States, shall be divided by a line from East to West, on the paralell of 30 deg. 30 m'n. north latitude.

Article 2. That in all the territory north of said line of latitude, involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, is prohibited; and in all territory south of said line, involuntary servitude, as it now exists in the States south of Mason and Dixon's line, is hereby recognized, and shall be sustained and protected by all the departments of the territorial governments; and when any territory north and south of said line, with such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, shall contain the population requisite for a member of Congress, according to the then Federal ratio of representation of the people of United States, it shall then be the duty of Congress to admit such territory into the union on terms of equality with the original States.

THE BORDER STATE COMPROMISE.

1. Recommending the repeal of all the Personal Liberty bills.

2. That the fugitive Slave law be amended for the preventing of kidnapping, and so as to provide for the equalization of the Commissioner's fee, &c.

3. That the Constitution be so amended as to prohibit any interference with slavery in any of the States where it now exists.

4. That Congress shall not abolish slavery in the Southern dockyards, arsenels, &c., nor in the District of Columbia, without the consent of Maryland, and the consent of the inhabitants of the District, nor without compensation.

5. That Congress shall not interfere with the inter-State slave rade.

6. That there shall be a perpetual prohibiton of the African slave trade.

7. That the line of 36 degress 30 minutes shall be run through all the existing territory of the United States; that in all north of that line slavery shall be prohibited, and that south of that line neither Congress nor the territorial Legislature shall hereafter pass any law abolishing, prohibiting or in any manner interfering with African slavery; and that when any territory containing a sufficient population for one member of Congress in any area of 60,000 square miles shall apply for admission as a State, it shall be admitted, with or without slavery, as its Constitution may determine.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.

We learn that there are in circulation bank bills of the denomination of $50, purporting to be issued by the Bank of Commerce, at Newbern, in this State. This bank has never issued any bills of a larger denomination than $10. The bill shown us purports to be engraved by the "American Bank Note Company," and is well executed. It would deceive the best judges, unless they knew that the Bank of Commerce issued no bills of that amount. Refuse all notes of the Bank of Commerce of more than $10.—*Ral. Banner.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Report of the House Select Committe in Reference to the Abstraction of the Indian Trust Bonds from the Interior Department.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The report of the Select Committee of which Mr. Morris of Illinois, is Chairman, gives a detailed account of the facts relative to the abstraction of the Indian Trust Bonds. Thirty or forty witnesses were examined, including ex-Secretaries Floyd and Thompson. The latter is exonerated from any complicity in the theft, but he, as well as the former Secretaries of the Interior, are censured for the insufficient manner in which the bonds have been held in that Department, there being no adequate responsibility attached to the custodian. According to Mr. Russell's own evidence, he did not know at first where the bonds of which he obtained possession, came from. Mr. Byerly was an agent for the negotiation or sale of the bonds, and Mr. Lea was an intermediate party between Russel and Bailey.

It was also ascertained that Secretary Floyd gave acceptances to the amount of nearly seven millions, or from two to three millions more than Messrs. Russel, Majors & Co., ever earned, while these contractors received all the money due them. The acceptance were given on the strength of their contract.

Senator Benjamin was an important witness. About a year ago, he could not exactly fix the time, he received a letter from Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., asking him to ascertain whether Secretary Floyd's acceptances were good.

Mr. Benjamin called on the President, who said he knew nothing about them or any law authorizing their issue. Mr. Benjamin next called on Mr. Floyd, who said the acceptances were in accordance with the usage of the Department, and were given conditionally as to the arrival of trains from one point to another. Mr. Benjamin reminded him of the impropriety of such proceedings, and Mr. Floyd said he would sign no more, but notwithstanding, from April to December, he gave acceptances to the amount of $2,163,000. The last batch was given on the 13th December, the day that Bailey delivered up the last supply of bonds.

The Committee have ascertained that many of these acceptances are still out. Two hundred and sixty thousand dollars' worth of them are in the hands of one or two parties alone, but which are worthless. The Committe make no recommendations, and merely report the facts.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY OF SENATOR BENJAMIN—BUCHANAN NOTIFIED OF GOVERNOR FLOYD'S SYSTEM OF ISSUING ACCEPTANCES.

Mr. Benjamin, who promptly appeared at the request of the Committee, and testified with commendable and courteous frankness, states that during the first session of the present Congress, some twelve or eighteen months ago, he was written to by the attorney of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New York, and his opinion requested as to the legality of acceptances issued by Gov. Floyd to Russel, Majors & Waddel. It was mentioned in the letter that these "drafts" as they were then called, were offered for negotiation with the assurance that they were issued with the approbation of the President and Attorney General. Mr. Benjamin visited the President and submitted the inquiry to him. The President replied that he knew nothing about the matter, that they had been issued without any knowledge of his, that he did not know by virtue of what law they had been issued, but that he (Mr. Benjamin) might reply, if Gov. Floyd had issued them, he had issued them properly, and that he had better apply to him (Gov. Floyd) to ascertain by virtue of what law he was acting.

INTERVIEW WITH GOV. FLOYD.

In pursuance of this suggestion Mr. Benjamin called on Gov. Floyd, and was informed by him that the matter had not been submitted to the Attorney General, as was stated, that the drafts were issued in pursuance of a long established custom of the office, that he was not aware of any law actually authorizing their issue, that he would inquire into it; that the acceptances were issued to Russel, Majors & Waddell only after he had ascertained that the trains for transportations which they had contracted to send from St. Louis to Utah, had actually started on their way, that the payments were to be made under the contract in instalments as the trains arrived at different points; and that, having received intelligence of the actual departure of the trains he had accepted, in advance of their arrival at the intermediate point, having a certainty that they would arrive.

"I suggested to him," says Mr. Benjamin; "that I thought he was acting imprudently; that if any accident should happen to these trains by attacks by Indians, or any other cause, and they should fail to arrive, it would be impossible for him to pay the acceptance upon intelligence of that fact, and that would give good reasons for complaints and investigations which would be injurious to him, and I urged him to discontinue the practice. Two days afterward I received a note from him informing me that he was obliged for the frank statement I had made to him, and that upon reflection he had determined he would accept no more."

GOV. FLOYD CONTINUES HIS OLD HABIT.

It has been shown that, contrary to the assertion of Governor Floyd, no practice of issuing acceptances had ever prevailed in the War Department previous to its introduction by himself; that he issued these acceptances indiscriminately, and without reference to instalments, or the arrival or departure of trains, and without regard to money which was due.

One would naturally expect to find that Governor Floyd, having been admonished by one whose position and legal learning gave authority to his advice, having confessed the illegality of his proceedings, and expressed a determination to make no further acceptances, would have proceeded thereafter with great caution and circumspection, even if he did not entirely discontinue his previous policy. It appears, however, that—supposing the note to Mr. Benjamin, before referred to, to have been written a year ago—there have been issued by Governor Floyd, since that time, acceptances to the amount of $2,163,000, viz: in April, $40,000; in May, $250,000; June, $350,000; July, $95,000; August, $235,000; September, $125,000; October, $270,000. To this amount must be added the $798,000 of unconditional acceptances, of which there is no registry, and the grand total is as above stated.

Having had his error and its consequences distinctly pointed out—having expressed his intention to refrain in future from the commission of similar acts, he still persists in his former course, and actually issued an acceptance for $135,000 at a date so late as the 13th of December, 1860.

Whether this manifest contemt of counsel, disobedience of law and violation of a solemn promise, can be reconciled with purity of private motives and faithfulness to public trusts, is for the House to determine. It is the opinion of your committee they cannot.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NEW LEGISLATION.

Your committee have now reported, so far as ascertained, all the material facts connected with the abstraction of the bonds from the interior department, and with a series of transactions unprecedented in their character, and remarkable for alternate exhibitions of fraud and folly. As one of the results of the examination they have made, they submit a bill to provide for the more certain and effectual punishment of crimes, such as those that have been brought to their notice, and also amendatory of the second section of the act of Congress, approved January 24, 1857, entitled, "An act more effectually to enforce the attendance of witnesses on the summons of either House of Congress, and to compel them to disclose testimony.

They also beg leave to suggest that the fluctuations of the stock market, and the delay and uncertainty in the collection of the interest on the bonds, seem to demand some further legislation in regard to the Indian Trust Fund, as a measure of obvious justice and humanity to the Indians.

All of which is respectfully submitted on behalf of the committee. I. N. MORRIS,
Chairman.

Speech of Mr. Tyler.

The following is, according to the National Intelligencer, a correct report of the speech made by Ex-President Tyler, upon taking the chair as President of the Peace Congress in Washington City, on Tuesday:

GENTLEMEN: I fear you have committed a great error in appointing me to the honorable position you have assigned me. A long separation from all deliberative bodies has rendered the rules of their proceedings unfamiliar to me, while I should find in my own state of health, variably fickle as it is, sufficient reason to decline the honor of being your presiding officer. But, in times like these, one has but little option left him. Personal considerations should weigh lightly in the balance. The country is in danger; it is enough; one must take the place assigned him in the great work of reconciliation and adjustment.

The voice of Virginia has invited her co-States to meet her in council. In the initiation of this Government that same voice was heard and complied with, and the results of seventy odd years have fully attested the wisdom of the decisions then adopted. Is the urgency of her call now less great than it was then? Our godlike fathers created; we have to preserve. They built up through their wisdom and patriotism monuments which have eternized their names. You have before you, gentlemen, a task equally grand, equally sublime, quite as full of glory and immortality. You have to snatch from ruin a great and glorious Confederation, to preserve the Government, and to renew and invigorate the Constitution. If you reach the height of this great occasion your children's children will rise up and call you blessed. I confess myself to be ambitious of sharing in the glory of accomplishing this grand and magnificent result. To have our name enrolled in the Capitol, to be repeated by future generations with grateful applause, this is an honor higher than the mountains, more enduring than monumental alabaster.

Yes, Virginia's voice, as in the olden time, has been heard. Her sister States meet her this day at the council board. Vermont is here, bringing with her the memories of the past, and reviving in the memories of all her Ethan Allen and his demand for the surrender of Ticonderoga in the name of the Great Jehovah and the American Congress. New Hampshire is here, her fame illustrated by memorable annals, and still more lately as the birth-place of him who won for himself the name of Defender of the Constitution, and who wrote that letter to John Taylor which has been enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen. Massachusetts is not here. [Some member said she is coming.] I hope so, said Mr. Tyler, and that she will bring with her her daughter, Maine. I did not believe it could well be that the voice which in other times was so familiar to her ears had been addressed to her in vain. Connecticut is here, and she comes, I doubt not, in the spirit of Roger Sherman, whose name with our very children has become a household word, and who was in life the embodiment of that sound practical sense which befits the great lawgiver and constructor of governments. Rhode Island, the land of Roger Williams, is here, one of the two last States, in her jealousy of the public liberty, to give in her adhesion to the Constitution, and among the earliest to hasten to its rescue.

The great Empire State of New York, represented thus far by but one delegate, is expected daily in fuller force to join in the great work of healing the discontents of the times and restoring the reign of fraternal feeling. New Jersey is also here, with the memories of the past covering her all over. Trenton and Princeton live immortal in story, the plains of the last crimsoned with the hearts blood of Virginia's sons.—Among her delegation I rejoice to recognise a gallant son of a signer of the immortal Declaration which announced to the world that thirteen Provinces had become thirteen independent and sovereign States. And here too is Delaware the land of the Bayards and the Rodneys, whose soil at Brandywine was moistened by the blood of Virginia's youthful Monroe. Here is Maryland, whose massive columns wheeled into line with those of Virginia in the contest for glory, and whose State house at Annapolis was the theatre of a spectacle of a successful commander, who, after liberating his country, gladly ungirthed his sword and laid it down upon the altar of that country. Then comes Pennsylvania, rich in Revolutionary lore, bringing with her the deathless names of Franklin and Morris, and I trust ready to renew from the belfry of Independence Hall the chimes of the old bell which announced freedom and independence in former days. All hail to North Carolina, with her Mecklenburg Declaration in her hand, standing erect on the ground of her own probity and firmness in the cause of the public liberty, and represented in her attributes by her Macon, and in this assembly by her distinguished son at no great distance from me.

Four daughters of Virginia also cluster around the council board on the invitation of their ancient mother—the eldest Kentucky, whose sons, under that intrepid warrior, Anthony Wayne, gave freedom of settlement to the territory of her sister Ohio. She extends her hand daily and hourly across *la belle riviere*, to grasp the hand of some one of kindred blood of the noble States of Indiana, and Illinois, and Ohio, who have grown up into powerful States, already grand, potent, and almost imperial. Tennessee is not here, but is coming—prevented from being here only by the floods which have swollen her rivers. When she arrives she will wear the badges on her warrior crest of victories won, in company with the great West, on many an ensanguined plain, and standards torn from the hands of the conquerors at Waterloo. Missouri and Iowa, and Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota still linger behind, but it may be hoped that their hearts are with us in the great work we have to do.

Gentlemen, the eyes of the whole country are turned to this assembly in expectation and hope. I trust that you may prove yourselves worthy of the great occasion. Our ancestors probably committed a blunder in not having fixed upon every fifth decade for a call of a General Convention to amend and reform the Constitution. On the contrary, they have made the difficulties next to insurmountable to accomplish amendments to an instrument which was perfect for five millions of people, but not wholly so as to thirty millions. Your patriotism will surmount the difficulties, however great, if you will but accomplish but one triumph in advance, and that is, a triumph over party. And what is party when compared to the task of rescuing one's country from danger? Do that, and one long loud shout of joy and gladness will resound throughout the land.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

We take the following from the interesting summary of the proceedings of the Legislature from the "Spirit of the Age," to the 15th inclusive. Proceedings of the 16th, we glean from the Observer :

SENATE, Feb. 13.—The bill to establish the county of Dobbin out of portions of Wake, Nash, Franklin and Johnson, was taken up, and after adopting a provision that it should require the adoption by a majority of the voters residing in the proposed county to establish the same, the bill passed its second reading.

The Bill to re organize the Militia system was taken up and discussed the remainder of the session.

HOUSE.—The Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad bill passed second reading.

The bill to amend the charter of the Western North Carolina Railroad was read third time and passed—yeas 52, nays 48. The bill to amend charter of Wilmington, Charlotte, and Rutherford Railroad, passed its third reading—yeas 57, nays 48.

SENATE, Feb, 14.—Nearly the entire day was consumed in considering the "military bill" without coming to a vote.

HOUSE.—Several Railroad bills passed—see names of said bills below.

SENATE, Feb. 15.—After the transaction of some unimportant business, the bill to alter the constitution so as to tax slaves ad-valorem, was taken up, and after debate passed its second reading by a three fifths vote.

HOUSE.—A bill supplemental to the Chatham Railroad bill passed third reading. The resolution to adjourn next Tuesday, was laid on the table. The bill to amend the Yancey and McDowell turnpike charter passed 3d reading. Also the bill to amend the charter of the Bank of Commerce; and the bill to incorporate the Albemarle Steam Packet Company.

SENATE, Feb. 16.—Mr. Ramsay presented Union resolutions from Rowan.

Mr. Watson, a resolution to adjourn on Friday next. Mr. Humphrey moved 6 A. M. of Monday the 25th. Agreed to and passed.

The Revenue Bill from the House was read. Ordered to be printed. Many bills were received from the House and read.

The bill to construct a Railroad from Greensboro' to Leaksville was opposed by Mr. Hall and advocated by Mr. Thomas of J. Mr. Waugh proposed a State tax of twenty-five cents on every ton of freight carried to Virginia.—Rejected, and bill passed second reading, 24 to 11. It subsequently 3d reading, 20 to 9. Mr. Waugh moved that its title be, "A bill to diminish profits and dividends on the North Carolina Railroad and impose additional taxes on the people of the State." Rejected, yeas 2 nays 27.

The Statesville and Tennessee Turnpike bill passed 2d and 3d readings, 22 to 9. It appropriates $10,000.

Several unimportant bills were passed.

HOUSE.—Reports from committees were received on sundry bills.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the private calendar. And on motion, every bill and resolution on the private calendar was read 2d and 3d times and passed, except three which were rejected on the second reading.

The session was extended to 8 o'clock, when the House adjourned.

Important bills affecting the following State works have passed their final reading and are ratified as follows:

The Western N. C. Railroad; the Wilmington, Charlotte, and Rutherford Road; the Danville Connection from the Shops to Milton; also another (passed the House) from Greensboro to Leaksville; the Western Colfield Road, the branch road from the Coalfields to the N. C. Road; the branch road from the Wilmington road to or near Fayetteville, called by Mr. Faison the "Huckleberry" road. Also the bill to complete the Albemarle and Chesapeake canal. Many other important bills have passed. The Military bill and the Revenue bill have passed the House and are now before the Senate.—[Spt. of the Age.]

The Stay Law which passed the Senate, has been rejected in the House.

SENATE, on Monday, the Mechanic's lien law was indefinitely postponed, and the military bill discussed.

HOUSE.—Nothing of much importance. The Senate bill to construct a Railroad from the Shops to Milton passed. Ordered to be enrolled. The House agreed to adjourn on Monday next.

MARRIED,

In Winston, on Tuesday, the 19th inst, by Robert Gray, Esq., Mr. WM. BONER to Miss MARY J. FERREBEE. All of Forsyth.

In Waughtown, on the 7th inst., by Rev. W. Turner, Mr. J. M. FERGUSON to Miss E. A. CLODFELTER.

At Union Cross, on the 5th inst., by J. J. Raper, Esq., Mr. J. M. PITTS to Miss M. L. STACK.

Near Kernersville, N. C., on the 10th inst., by John H. Hester, Esq., Mr. SHADERICK MORRIS to Miss ELJATHA AMELIA, youngest daughter of Capt. E. Perry.

DIED.

In this place, on the 14th inst., HENRY AUGUSTUS, son of Augustus and Elizabeth Pfohl, aged 7 months.

At the residence of Thomas Stoltz, near Springfield, Robertson Co., Tenn., on the 31st Jan., 1861, after an illness of ten days, Miss MARY STOLTZ, aged 65 years 7 months and 10 days;—formerly of Forsyth Co., N. C.

PORT FOLIOS

In Great variety at the Bookstore.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Feb. 15th, 1861.

Miss Anna Arrington,	Rufus Harman,
" Jane Brown,	Joseph Holder,
W. G. Bullard,	S. G. Keesler,
W. Ball,	Jonas Leinbach,
David Brown,	Andrew Longworth,
Miss Bettie Bruner,	J. H. Lindsay,
Spencer Boyden,	Miss Julian C. Long,
Isaac Brown,	" Isa. M. Maseanner,
Miss Maggie Barnerd,	T. Martin,
W. G. Bodenhamer,	G. E. Meckey,
H. Beckerdite,	Jacob Parnel,
Miss Mollie Chandler,	James Payne,
A. Clodfelter,	J. T. Rights,
D. A. Davis,	Miss LivinyStechman,
T. W. Dunn,	A. Sheek,
E. Dobenhamer,	Charles R. Staley,
Junius French,	Levi Tuck,
Rely W. Hooper,	Isaac Teague,
John Harman,	John Wire,
Miss Catherine Hines,	Eli Wear,
Wm. H. Harris.	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., Feb. 15th, 1861.

WE KNOW

of no proprietary medicines which have been received with so much favor as those prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., of Lowell, Mass.—In no case do they fail to meet any reasonable expectations entertained by the patients; and physicians in every section of the country, use them constantly in their practice. See long advertisement in another column.

Sale of Town Lots.

ON Friday, March 8th next, I shall offer at public sale, on the premises, a number of TOWN LOTS, situated within the incorporated limits of Winston, and lying on Elm and Cherry Streets

Sale to begin at 1 o'clock, p. m, with the lot immediately West of the Public School House.

Conditions will be made known at the time of sale. S. THOS. PFOHL, Warden.
Salem, Feb. 18. 1861. 44-td

GARDEN SEEDS,

Warranted Fresh & Genuine,

Enquire at this Office.

I. O. O. F.

A SPECIAL meeting of Salem Lodge, No 36, I. O. O. F, is hereby called on Friday evening February 22d, at 7 o'clock. Members are urgently requested to attend.

A. T. ZEVELY, N. G.
Feb. 22d, 1861.

WINDING UP.

THE undersigned having determined to wind up their business, are offering their stock, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Glass and Queensware, Notions, &c., &c.

for sale at prices merely to cover prime cost and expenses. Call and judge for yourselves.

☞ All persons indebted to the firm are earnestly requested to make payment immediately,—or if they wish any further indulgence, they must give their notes with good security. In the present uncertain condition of public affairs it is unreasonable to suppose that we will open new accounts, or leave old ones unsettled.

H. M. LASH & CO.
Feb. 15th, 1861. 43-tf

Copartnership Notice.

E. BELO has this day admitted his son ALFRED, as partner in the mercantile business.

With many thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, the new firm assure their friends and the public that nothing on their part shall be left undone, in order to merit a continuance of the same.

"Quick Sales and Short Profits,"

shall continue the ruling policy, and standing order of the day.

BELO & SON.
Salem, N. C., Feb. 1st, 1861.

☞ All those indebted to me are earnestly requested to pay up within the present month.—In all cases where further indulgence is expected, notes with good security must be laid in, otherwise the claims will be found in officers hands.

The present deranged state of public affairs and consequent total loss of confidence, makes this course imperative.

E. BELO.
Salem, N. C. Feb. 1st., 1861. 41-3t

SALE OF
Valuable Lands
AND OTHER PROPERTY.

THE undersigned, Agent of the heirs of Philip Snider, deceased, will sell at public auction, at the late residence of said deceased, on

Friday, the 1st of March, 1861,

all the lands of which Philip Snider died seized and possessed; the same lying in Forsyth County, on the South Fork of Muddy Creek, adjoining the lands of Isaac Teague, Jacob Charles and others.

Said lands will be sold in two tracts, to wit: one tract, including the Dwelling House and other improvements, containing **115¼ Acres, more or less,** embracing some valuable Low Ground and Meadow; an excellent Orchard of choice Apple and Peach Trees. The improvements consist of two Dwelling Houses, Barn, Stables, Blacksmith and Wood Shops, and all necessary Outhouses.

The other tract contains 63 ACRES, more or less, including some excellent Meadow ground.

Said Lands are valuable and desirable.

A credit of nine months will be given. Bond and approved security required.

Also at the same time and place, as Administrator of said dec'd., I will sell a ONE HORSE WAGON, a CROSS CUT SAW, a quantity of IRON, some *Tables, Benches, and other Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c.*

A credit of six months will be given on the above personal property, and bond with approved security will be required from the purchasers.

WILLIAM SNIDER,
Agent and Administrator.
Feb. 1, 1861. 41-4t

Varnishes! Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnishes ever brought to the market, consisting of

No. 1. COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.,

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country

Call at the SALEM DRUG-STORE.

Gilt and Rosewood Moulding

For Picture Frames. Frames made to order.—These frames, for cheapness and beauty, surpass all others. For sale at the Bookstore.

North Carolina, } IN EQUITY.
STOKES COUNTY.

John F. New and others,
vs. Daniel New and others.

Petition for sale of Land and Negroes, for petitions filed, Fall Term, 1860.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Daniel New, John William New, Columbus Cloud, Mary Ann Gilliland, George L. Cloud, Rachel Ridge, Jerome Cloud, Susan Cloud, William Cloud, John William Burge, Nancy Burge, Richard Burge, Calvin Burge, Mary Burge, George D. Burge, Martha H. Burge, Woody C. Burge and Matilda C. Burge reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively, in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the Court-house in Danbury, on the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in March next and answer the petitioner, the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, J. W. DAVIS, Clerk and Master in Equity for the County of Stokes, at Office in Danbury, this 17th day of January, 1861.

Jan. 25.–6w–$5] J. W. DAVIS, C. M. E.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
December Term, 1860.

R. D. Golding against William Hartman.
Attachment levied on Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, William Hartman is not a resident of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the "People's Press" a newspaper published in the town of Salem, N. C., for said defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Court House in Winston, on the first Monday of March, 1861, and then and there to replevy and plead to the plaintiff's said suit, or judgment by default will be rendered against him.

Witness, A. J. STAFFORD, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, at Winston, the first Monday of December, 1860. A. J. STAFFORD, C. C. C.

January 11, 1861. $5 = 38-6w.

Small Profits and Quick Sales.

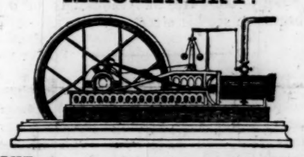
THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and customers that he has come to the conclusion to change his manner of doing business. From and after the first day of January, 1861, he will sell his goods exclusively for cash or its equivalent. By doing this he will be able to sell his goods for less money than he that sells on a credit, which he will make apparent to any who may give him a call.

All persons having accounts with me will please call and settle by cash or note.—cash preferred.

☞ A new lot of CLOTHING and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS just received by express, which will be sold low for cash. Give us a call.

P. A. WILSON & CO.
Winston, Jan. 4, 1861. 37-tf

MILL-WRIGHTING
AND
MACHINERY.



THE undersigned would respectfully announce that they are prepared to put up all kinds of **Mill-Work and Machinery,** on the most APPROVED PLANS, with neatness and durability.

They will furnish all kinks of Mill-building Materials, at Manufacturer's prices, at short notice.

Having had several years' experience in the business, they flatter themselves to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

BROWNING & SAPPS.
Kernersville, N. C., Aug. 3, 1860. 16-tf.

Salem Bookstore.

THE undersigned, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and having just received from the Northern Cities, one of the largest and best assortments of

Books, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

ever offered in this section, respectfully invites his friends and customers to give him a call, feeling satisfied that he will sell bargains to all, either by WHOLESALE or RETAIL, as he buys his goods exclusively for Cash direct of the Manufacturers.

☞ **Schools** and **Libraries** supplied on the most reasonable terms.

O. A. KEEHLN.
May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

For Country Merchants.

THE attention of Country Merchants and others is especially directed to my assortment of **Cap. Letter, Note, & Printing Paper.** Also **Envelopes** of all sizes, prices and colors, together with **Blank, School and Memorandum Books, Slates, Lead Pencils, Steel Pens, Writing Inks, Fluids, &c., &c.**

I buy the above goods direct of the Manufacturer, and can sell at much lower prices than such goods can be sold when bought through Commission or Jobbing Houses.

O. A. KEEHLN.
May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

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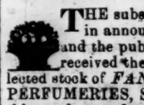
CONFECTIONERY
AND
FANCY TOY STORE.



THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that he has just received the largest and best selected stock of *FANCY CHINA WARE*, TOYS, PERFUMERIES, SOAPS, &c., ever brought to this market, and at prices which cannot fail to please. FRESH CONFECTIONERIES, PLAIN and FANCY CANDIES, CAKES, &c., of his own manufacture, constantly on hand.

Also a variety of FRUITS, NUTS, RAISINS, JELLIES, PICKLES, SARDINES, &c.

☞ Wedding and other Parties furnished on reasonabte terms. F. W. MELLER.
Salem, Nov. 20, 1860. 32-3m

NOTICE.

WISHING to close our books at the end of each year, we would request all those indebted to us to settle their accounts by note or otherwise. PFOHL BROTHERS.
Salem, December 21, 1860. 36-2m.

SMALL POX!

VACCINATION done at short notice by DR. J. F. SHAFFNER. Feb. 1–3w.

POETRY.

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

How wond'rous are the changes, Jim,
Since twenty years ago,
When gals were woollen dresses, Jim,
And boys wore pants of tow;
When shoes were made of calf-skin,
And socks of home-spun wool;
And children did a half-day's work,
Before the hour of school.

The girls took music lessons, Jim,
Upon the spinning wheel,
And practiced late and early, Jim,
On spindle swift and reel;
The boys would ride "bare-back" to mill,
A dozen mile or so,
And hurry off before 'twas day—
Some twenty years ago.

The people rode to meeting, Jim,
In sleds instead of sleighs,
And wagons rode as easy, Jim,
As buggies now-a-days;
And oxen answered well for teams—
Though now they'd be too slow;
For people lived not half so fast
Some twenty years ago.

O, well do I remember, Jim,
That "Wilson's Patent Stove,"
That father bought and paid for, Jim,
In cloth our girls had wove,
And how the neighbors wondered
When we got the thing to go;
They said 'twould burst and kill us all,
Some twenty years ago.

Yes every thing is different, Jim,
From what it used to was;
For men are always tampering, Jim,
With God's great natural laws,—
And what on earth we're coming to,
Does anybody know?
For everything has changed so much,
Since twenty years ago.

HUMOROUS.

A WIDE-AWAKE GETTING HIS DIVIDEND.

Yesterday (says the Buffalo Republic) a Wide-Awake went into the office of one of the brokers, and wanted some Western money exchanged. It unfortunately happened to be the bills of some of the refused Illinois banks, and the broker told him he would take it at thirty per cent. discount. This demand appeared very exhorbitant, and he murmured in rather strong language. The broker then asked him if he wasn't one of those fellows he had seen around only a few nights ago, with a black cape and torch. The Wide-Awake said he was, and wanted to know what that had got to do with his money. "Oh! nothing," replied the broker, "only you are getting your dividend on your investment in Lincoln." The Wide-Awake left the office, swearing that he would go home and break his torch over the first Republican's head that ever asked him to turn out again. If this was the first fruits of a change, he would like to know what the end was going to be. He, like thousands of others, begins to see his error.

SOMETHING ABOUT BEDBUGS.

According to an article in the last number of Harper's Magazine, bedbugs are an American invention, and have been exported from this country to all parts of Europe, excepting Ireland, where a bedbug is never to be found. The insect made its appearance in England as early as 1503, when two noblemen were "punctured" by them and the physicians called in great haste. The bug is a parasite of the bat family, and is so tenacious of life that no degree of cold or heat can affect it. Freeze one until you can break it in two; thaw the pieces and they will revive. Freeze the eggs until congealed in ice; let them thaw and they will hatch again as usual. Boil both insect and egg, and they will revive as soon as cool. If they get nothing to eat, they will live and propogate on what nourishment they may derive from the atmosphere.

A SHARP BOY.

A school committee not a thousand miles from the city were examining a class in a proprietary school. One of the members undertook to sharpen up their wits by propounding the following question: "If I had a mince pie and should give two-twelfths to John, two-twelfths to Isaac, two-twelfths to Harry, and should keep half of the pie for myself, what would there be left?" There was a profound study among the boys, but finally one lad held up his hand as a signal that he was ready to answer. "Well, sir, what would there be left? Speak up loud so that all can hear," said the committee-man. "The plate?" shouted the hopeful fellow. The committee-man turned red in the face, while the other members roared aloud. The boy was excused from answering any more questions.

"Oh mother, mother!" "What son?" "Mayn't I have the big Bible up in my room to-day?" "Yes my child and welcome. You don't know what pleasure it gives me to see your thoughts turn in that way. But what are those in your hand?" "Triggers." "Triggers! for what, my child?" "Why trap triggers. Here's the standard, you see; this is the flipper, and that one with the fat meat on the end is the long trigger. There's a drotted mouse keeps a comin' inter my room and insulting of me and I want to set the big Bible with these triggers to see if I can't knock his chunk out for him."

A young Irishman who had married when he was nineteen years of age, complaining of the difficulties to which his early marriage subjected him, said he would never marry so young again if he lived to be as old as Methusalem.

A Dutchman, being asked how often he shaved, replied "Dree times a week, effery tay but Soontay; den I shave effery tay."

SOUTHERN
PILE OINTMENT.

FOR sale at the Salem Drug Store. This is an invaluable remedy for those afflicted.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A LOT of Fresh Garden Seeds just received at the DRUG STORE
Salem, Jan. 1861.

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

The Grover & Baker Machine
is simple in construction, easily learned, and with proper management never gets out of order.
The Grover & Baker Machine
Hems, Fells, Gathers and Stitches and Fastens its own Seams, thereby saving time and thread.
The Grover & Baker Machine
Sews equally well on all Fabricks, from the finest Swiss Muslin, to the heaviest cloth or leather.
The Grover & Baker Machine
sews from original Spools without rewinding, and forms a seam unsurpassed for beauty, elasticity and strength.
The Grover & Baker Stitch
is the Double Lock Stitch which forms a seam that will not rip even if every fourth stitch is cut. It is the only stitch that survives the washing tub on bias seams.

Read the following Testimony.

"Mrs. Jefferson Davis, presents her compliments to Grover & Baker, and takes pleasure in saying that she has used one of their Machines for two years, and finds it still in good order, makes a beautiful stitch, and does easily work of any kind."—*Washington, D. C.*

"It is a beautiful thing, and puts every body into an excitement of good humor. Were I a Catholic, I would insist upon Saints Grover & Baker having an eternal holiday in commemoration of their good deeds for humanity."—*Cassius M. Clay.*

I take pleasure in saying, that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have more than sustained my expectation. After trying and returning others, I have three of them in operation in my different places, and after four year's trial have no fault to find.—*J. H. Hammond, Senator of S. Carolina.*

"My wife has had one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for some time, and I am satisfied it is one of the best labor saving machines that has been invented. I take much pleasure in recommending it to the public."—*I. G. Harris, Governor of Tennessee.*

The undersigned, Clergymen of various denominations, having purchased and used in our families "Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machine," take pleasure in recommending it as an instrument fully combining the essentials of a good machine. Its beautiful simplicity, ease of management, and the strength and elasticity of its stitch, unite to render it a machine unsurpassed by any in the market, and one which we feel confident will give satisfaction to all who may purchase and use it."

Rev'nds W. P. Strickland, New York; E. P. Rodgers, D. D., Albany, N. Y.; W B Sprague, D. D., Albany, N. Y.; John Cross, Baltimore, Md.; John M'Cron, D. D., Baltimore, Md.; W A Crocker, Norfolk, Va.; John Paris, Norfolk, Va.; C Hankel, D. D., Charleston, S. C.; C A Loyal, Charleston, S. C.; B B Ross, Mobile, Ala.; A A Porter, Selma, Ala.; W D Wilson, D. D., Geneva, N. Y.; W H Curry, A. M., Geneva, N. Y.; I Turnbull Backus, D. D., Schenectady, N. Y.; B W Chidlaw, A. M., Cincinnati, Ohio; W Perkins, Cincinnati, Ohio; I I McFlhenny, D. D., Cambier, Ohio; Enstein Morbough, Cambridge City, Ind.; Joseph Eldridge, Norfolk, Conn.; Osmond C Baker, Bishop of M. E. Church, Concord, N. H.

REFERENCES IN SALEM, N. C.—Mrs. D. H. Starbuck, Mrs. H. A. Lemly, Rev. F. R. Holland, Rev. R. DeSchweinitz, R. L. Patterson, Esq., W. H. Hall, and others.

D. R. Leak, Esq., Germanton.

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☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜
O. A. KEEHLN, Agent, Salem, N. C.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Jan 1st, 1861

Miss Mary Barbee,	Samuel W. Jeters,
J. Blackburn,	T. A. Jordan,
G. Burgess,	H. Jones,
M iss A. O. Bonchelle,	E Lace,
J. V. Brown,	Lorenzo Lambertt,
J. Card,	L. Lynch,
Adam Clodfelter,	Miss Mary Lasiter,
Mrs. Sarah M. Cook,	" Grizzy Lasiter,
Miss Virginia Clark,	James Martin,
Chas. Clinard,	V. Miller,
P. Dobenhamer,	J. Moore,
Elisha Dobenhamer,	Miss Lue. Mallory,
E. Dixon,	S. Manning,
M. Doyle,	Messrs. J. Prather & Son,
Miss Sarah A. Davis,	William Penn,
" Alice M. Davis,	Mrs. Catharine Rick,
D. Fuller, 2	F. Reese,
Miss Rebecca Jane Fulp,	J. T. Rights,
" Julia Fulk,	A. A. Rominger,
Thomas Fedrel,	J. M. Snyder,
R. C. Gray,	J. L. Shutt,
A. Geesley,	Peter Sink,
B. F. Grove,	Martin Smith,
Jno. W. Gentry,	A. C. Trausue,
Miss Catharine Hines,	Levi Tuck,
Thomas M. Hampton,	P. VanLien,
W. P. Henly,	Miss Mary Walsh,
F. J. Hoyt,	A. S. Wagoner,
H. Hoover,	L. W. Wright,
C. E. Jordan,	Andrew Yokly.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.
O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1861.

Em'l Reich's Shoes,
AT THE BOOK STORE

THE subscriber has deposited a choice lot of **LADIE'S SHOES,** of his own manufacture, at the **Salem Book Store,** where his friends and the public can be accommodated.
E. REICH.
March 16, 9860. 48-tf.

COD LIVER OIL AND COD LIVER OIL JELLY,

A new preparation flavored so as to conceal the taste of the Oil. Cod Liver Oil in Capsules, at the DRUG STORE.

INKS,—Black, Red and Blue. Indelible Ink, at the DRUG STORE.

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NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me by Note, are requested to call immediately and pay the interest, or I shall make them pay principal and interest.
JOSEPH CLOUSE.
Dec. 10th, 1860. no. 35-1m.

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A fresh supply received and for sale at
BONER & CRIST'S.
May 11, 1860, 4-tf.

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ESS GINGER to be had on reasonable term by calling at the Drug Store.

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BAY RUM, at the Drug Store.

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Hoofland's Bitters at the Drug Store.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW
Jacksonville, Telfair Co., Ga.
(Formerly of Salem, North Carolina.)

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Jan. 21, 1859. 43-1y,

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HOOFLAND'S BITTERS, FINE EXTRACT for the Handkerchief, FINE SOAP, &c., &c.,
For sale at the Drug Store
Salem Feb. 19, 49-tf n

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Sept. 16, 1859.

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So far as the Banner takes sides with political parties, it will be Democratic; but with regard to Internal Improvements, a change in our system of Taxation, and the preservation of a Constitutional Union, it will know no party, but will be a zealous advocate of all these, repudiating secret caucuses, (where the spirit of the Constitution is often violated,) packed and partiat Conventions, and the scheming of would-be political demagogues and tricksters. I shall be just and fear not.

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O. A. KEEHLN.
Salem, N. C., July 20, 1860. 14-tf.

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Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs; liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which renders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

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